



From the Alexandria Gazette.

Our correspondent, A. B., has performed an acceptable service in collecting the facts which he embodies in what may be called his 'Thoughts on the Present Discontents,' and in giving utterance to his reflections upon the progress of disaffection to the laws and the general decline of public virtue. If 'History be philosophy teaching by example,' how awful are the warnings and terrible the lessons of the history even of our own times and our own country! Look at the picture presented by our correspondent, and see how strong are the symptoms of decay of national morality, and consequently of national happiness and greatness! Nor ought any American to shut his eyes to the real state of the case.... To be forewarned is to be forearmed.' Possibly by having attention aroused to the facts, a salutary reform may be brought about in the minds, tempers, and dispositions of the people, and a correction thus applied to the great evil. Heaven grant it!

Even by those who may not acquiesce in all the opinions expressed in the essay of our correspondent, with regard to the cases cited, the general conclusions to which he arrives must be admitted. All must acquiesce in the justice of the moral deduction.

It is a source of some satisfaction to us to reflect that, in relation to each and all the instances of violence, disorder, and guilt enumerated, this press, in its humble sphere, has performed its duty. It has never hesitated to direct its severest censures against all outrages upon the *Law of the Land*—those pillars and supporters of the social as well as political edifice under which we live, and to upturn or destroy which would be a crime, in our eyes, past forgiveness.

PROGRESS OF DISAFFECTION TO THE LAWS AND DECLINE OF PUBLIC VIRTUE.

The last number of the London Quarterly Review has an able article on the subject of French Novels and the immoral tendency of this species of French literature. A perusal of this article cannot fail to impress the reader with a conviction unfavorable to the state of morals in that country. It presents the singular anomaly of a people most vehement & successful in contentions for principle, and who are yet, in reality, possessed of no principle at all, or at least of none that can add to the true glory of a nation. Whatever benefit individuals and families may have received from the events of July, it is apparent from the state of affairs in France, that no essential good has been achieved for the cause of religious liberty, or for the great moral interests of the country. The looseness of the morals in the people and their utter disregard of all the restraints imposed by religious feeling and social order, are in perfect keeping with the tyrannical edicts against the press and the almost popular attacks upon the life of the sovereign.

While this deplorable state of things is moving onward in a confessedly enlightened part of the old world, and hastening to a crisis that must inevitably disturb the foundation of society there, and by its example injuriously affect good order every where, it will be well for those who have these interests at heart, to enquire into the moral and political condition of our own country, and the security we enjoy against the unbridled license of the mob on the one hand and laxity of law on the other. If coming events cast their shadows before, and the transactions of a few years past, in various quarters of the Union, are forerunners of evils which are yet in embryo, then we repose upon the bosom of a volcano, and rest in deceitful security, but the whole subject affords a fruitful theme for an abler pen and a more elaborate examination than can be given it within the compass of a newspaper. It is only intended now to glance hastily at some of the more prominent transactions of the mob, in order to show the uncertain basis upon which the peace of society and the rights of individuals rest.

We are accustomed more than any other people on earth, perhaps, to confide in the majesty of the laws, and in the willingness of the citizens to obey their mandates. The people themselves being the fountain of all authority, it is imagined that none are so reckless or mad as to be guilty of the suicidal act of subverting institutions which they themselves have made, or of trampling upon a constitution which had been erected by the patriotism of their fathers. And in truth, to a rational and dispassionate mind, such a conclusion is natural enough. But we know or ought to know, that however pleasing this confidence in our institutions, and this reliance on the deference of our citizens for the laws, may be in

theory, we are not without examples of their utter futility in practice. Of late years, what country has exhibited so many instances of a reckless disregard of the restraints imposed by law and order, as our own? When was there a time, since the great flood, that more fiend-like scenes have been witnessed than those that have disgraced our own time and brought a reproach upon our beloved country? Is there any thing to be found in the annals of the mob, more daring in the conception, more terrible in the performance, more fatal in the consequences, or more successful in the impunity with which it has been perpetrated, than the most outrageous transactions at Charlestown, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Vicksburg, St. Louis, New Orleans, and other places throughout our widely extended country? It is believed that if a parallel can be found to the scenes alluded to, it must be sought for in the most barbarous ages, and amongst the most uncivilized people.

European mobs and riots, for the most part, differ from our own in this, that while the outbreaks of popular violence in this country have been as diversified in cause and as inconsistent in principle, as the fluctuating caprices of passion could make them, popular frenzy on the other side the Atlantic has scarcely ever been excited except in defence of some real or imaginary right to assert some principle that has been deemed indispensable to liberty or justice. This excuse cannot be offered in extenuation of the crimes which have been committed in this country under the sanction of the popular will. These, generally, have been of a personal character, the grievance sought to be redressed local and limited in nature and extent, and the victims of popular fury private individuals unsupported by the arm of power, and unsustained by the influence of wealth. In those cases where popular vengeance has contented itself with a burning in effigy, the persons represented by the figure, have generally, been thus marked out and denounced, for no better reason perhaps than that they acted in conformity to the dictates of conscience and honestly differed with the mob.

Nor have the occasional outbreaks here been distinguished by purity of intention and singleness of purpose, though these characteristics, if strictly preserved, could not sanctify what is in itself a wrong. In the case of a widow in New Orleans, whose house was demolished and herself and daughter compelled precipitately to fly, it is a notorious fact that the most costly furniture and plate were borne off by the rioters, and the richest wines made to add fuel to the already excited passions of the mob. The circumstances were these. A fire had occurred in the course of the morning in a back building of the premises, and in the process of extinguishing it a scene was developed which greatly exasperated the public against the mistress of the house. She had used this back building as a prison, and had confined in it several slaves, whose appearance bore the evidence of the greatest cruelty.—They had been lacerated with the whip, reduced to mere skeletons by starvation, were covered with wounds and sores, and exhibited a spectacle that could only be witnessed with disgust.—Still, this was a case against which there was ample legal provisions and redress. But what did the mob on this occasion? did they rush immediately on the house, and, under the impulse of sudden exasperation, take vengeance upon the author of this brutality? No, they controlled their indignation for several hours, in order that it might be vented under cover of darkness. When the fire was extinguished the more valuable part of the furniture, which had been removed during the alarm, was carried back to the house, and it was the sight of these valuables that doomed the house to destruction. About 9 o'clock at night, eight or ten hours after the discovery of the scene which furnished the pretext for this outrage, the work of plunder was commenced, and when the morning dawned there was not a particle left of all the costly furniture that adorned the house; it had been borne off, partly mutilated, by these conservators of the decencies of society, assisted by the prowling robbers who always form the rear guard of a mob.

The burning of the Convent at Charleston would have been a crime of the highest magnitude, and of the worst example, had it been done for real and well authenticated offences against the purity of morals and the decencies of life; but destroyed as it was for imputed misdeeds, which rumor had circulated with malevolent exaggeration and with unsparing zeal, and which were subsequently proved to have been without the slightest foundation in truth, the crime will ever remain a blot upon the country, which not all the blood of all the rioters can wash out. And here

too, the game of plunder was actively carried on. Things, sacred from their very purpose and use, sacrilegiously hunted up and borne away by the defenders of morals and the champions of chastity! And all this perpetrated in the face of the law amidst a people renowned for their intelligence and love of order, and no effort made to arrest the incendiaries or to prevent the spoils of their adjuncts. In this case, as in the case at New Orleans, the arm of the civil authority was connivingly withheld, or only stretched forth when the work of destruction was complete.

The scenes in Baltimore need no comment; they are familiar to every one. It may be well, however, to remark, that here, too, plunder followed upon the heels of vengeance and availed itself of the fruits of her handy work. In truth, when a man's house is assailed and his property destroyed, for whatever cause he becomes a victim of agrarianism in the worst possible shape it can assume. It is folly to expect that subsequent reparation by the State can cure this evil. It may excite the better part of the community to greater energy in their efforts to suppress mobs, but it will have no effect upon the materials of which mobs are composed. These, have every thing to gain and nothing to lose by tumult and disorder, & can only be intimidated by confinement or the halter.

Let us take a brief review of the affair of St. Louis, for the purpose of contrasting it with a similar one of recent occurrence at New York. An individual against whom legal process was obtained for some misconduct, was enabled to elude the officer through the agency of a black man, his friend. This black man, for assisting to defeat the execution of the process against his friend, was taken into custody, and while in the act of being carried before a magistrate to answer to the charge, a struggle ensued between him and the officers, one of the officers was killed and another severely wounded. In this case, probably resistance was offered by the black, or it may be an attempt was made to escape, which was opposed by some rough treatment of the officers. At any rate, it is not likely the knife was resorted to until the blood of the negro was up and passion had overthrown his reason. He was pursued, captured and placed in jail, and afterwards forcibly taken therefrom by a populace, who conducted him to the suburbs of the city, chained him with his back to a tree, built a fire under his body and burnt him alive! Let it be remembered that this was a poor illiterate negro, whose passions had not been softened by education, and whose feelings and judgment had not been tempered or refined by parental instruction at the family hearth. Let it be remembered also that he was a negro, and as such probably imbued with prejudice against the whites from the milk that matured his infancy. My object here being only to shew that the murder of which he stood charged, although a violent one, was neither foul, base or unnatural, and that, therefore the summary punishment of which he was made the victim, was, to say the least of it, irreconcilable with the usages of civilized society, and not to be judged by the circumstances of the case. If the subject had been submitted to the investigation of the proper tribunal, it might have been shown that the negro was wantonly and rudely assaulted by the officers, and that his drawing and making use of a knife was an act of self-defence. At the worst it could only have been shown that he was guilty of manslaughter—the case having none of the features of murder in the first degree.

We shall now turn to the New York tragedy, and see what the mob did in a case which, for its enormity, might well have elicited sympathy for the sufferer. A beautiful girl—an outcast and a prostitute, if you please, but young, beautiful and interesting—is found dead in her chamber, her skull horribly fractured, and her body and bed on which it lay, partly consumed by fire. So cruel and unnatural was this murder, that in a city where murders are common, this damnable deed eclipsed all that had yet gone before it. An individual is arrested and charged with the commission of this revolting crime. The circumstances in favour of his guilt crowd upon the public ear and fix the conviction of many. Here, then, was a case that might recommend itself to the jurisdiction of the mob, by its peculiar atrocity, for it went forth to the hearts of the virtuous and upright and appealed, trumpet-tongued, to their pity. But what did the mob on this occasion? Did they tear the accused to pieces, or burn him alive at a stake? Oh! no, they covered him with the panoply of their tender mercies and took him into their especial keeping. When the day of his trial arrived, there was a gathering around the court-house that actually interrupted the proceedings of the

court; it was a concentration of the most inflammable materials of society: and when in the course of investigation, any slight circumstance was elicited that favoured the innocence of the prisoner, the air was rent with plaudits, as effectually intelligible in their meaning as if the mob had cried out at the top of their voices, 'Long live the murderer of Ellen Jewett!' Nor was this the most alarming feature in this melancholy transaction: the ministers of justice themselves, the very judge who presided, partook of this misplaced sympathy; and we find not only a inkewarmness of zeal on the part of the counsel for the prosecution, but an evident desire in the judge to screen the prisoner from conviction. Whoever heard before, in this country at least, of a laboured and undisguised defence of a criminal being made from the bench? And yet this was done, and openly and unblushingly done, at the late trial in New York.

Can such things be,
And o'ercome us like a summer cloud,
Without our special wonder.

But alas for the poor outcast who was hurried to her account with all hersins about her, there was none to cry out for 'the damnation of her taking off.'

Who can contemplate this deed without abhorrence! And yet there were those who did and who looked upon its reputed author not only with composure, but with feelings nearly allied to admiration. It is not our intention to throw a borrowed grace over the life and character of the deceased, and by excusing her waywardness and ignominy, to weaken the bulwarks of society. But it is asked if there is to be a distinction made between the perpetrators of crime? If there is to be a relaxation of the law and an indulgence on the part of its ministers in favour of those who surpass in deeds of blood? Is it believed by any one acquainted with human nature, that had Robinson, in a fit of jealousy, or for any other cause murdered a virtuous female, of respectable connexions, the mob would have sustained the act, the rules of evidence been prevented to screen him, or that the judge would have made an elaborate argument from the bench in defence of his innocence? Such conduct would have convulsed the elements of society, and we should have a civil broil between the heated partisans of the Montagues and the Capulets. As it was, a cruel, cold-blooded, remorseless murderer, whose crime was no less fiendish than wanton and unprovoked, is assisted in his escape from the hands of justice by the undue commiseration and partiality of the court, and the ill-timed and misplaced sympathies of the mob. I have mentioned this case in connexion with the affair at St. Louis, to show its inconsistency in principle, but no less dangerous tendency in example. When the laws are perverted or disregarded, and justice defeated in her course, it is of very little consequence whether it is the work of the mob in the streets or of the judge on the bench.

Another case similar to the above, was that of Whitaker, in New Orleans. He entered a coffee house in that city in a state of intoxication, abused the bar keepers for some trivial inattention, and when they retorted his insolence, he drew his knife, jumped over the counter, drove all out but one, whom he corrected and stabbed to the heart. He was arrested, and it is due to the tribunals of the city to say he was fairly tried and convicted. While under sentence of death he committed suicide, and at the request of his friends his body was given up for interment. It was conveyed to the place of his birth and buried under all the 'pomp and circumstance' of military honors. A Major General of Militia and a late candidate for the chief magistracy of the State, mounted a platform in the public square, and in the presence of the mob, with the dead body of the man before them, discoursed of the virtues of the deceased, denounced the court and jury that tried him, and concluded a harangue distinguished for its sorry mimicry of the incendiaryism of Mark Anthony! What a spectacle was this, and what an insult to the laws! And yet it passed over without comment, and has even been approved by those who rank with the better sort of people.

We cannot, even at this day, look back upon the tarring and feathering and hanging of the gamblers at Vicksburg, without asking if the perpetrators of that dark deed were, really and truly men of flesh and blood like ourselves? The bare idea of seeing some half dozen men cruelly and inhumanly tortured with scalding pitch, and afterwards strung up to the gibbet, without trial or even the mockery of trial, in a civilized country, and in a land of laws, strikes the mind with terror and the feelings quail at the thought. But to see men tortured and thus put to death, for an offence so venial and so universal as that of gambling, and to hear their heart-touching

and wrath-subduing entreaties for mercy made the sport of ruthless murderers, is enough to call down the vengeance of heaven. Time may roll on in its course, the fertile valley of the Mississippi relapse again into a wilderness, the Father of waters itself go dry, but this transaction will stand forth through all time to come, and challenge a parallel for its enormity. The offence of the victims lies buried with their bones—the matchless cruelty of their fate will remain a by-word and a reproach.

It is believed that a hundred instances might be adduced of individuals being shot down in the streets, in this country, and no punishment inflicted upon those who have done it. We boast of having no exclusive or privileged class here, but it is a violation of truth to utter it, so long as your gentleman murderer is permitted to go at large unwhipped of justice, and the poor thief consigned to the dungeons.

No one can doubt that these scenes have already had their pernicious influence upon the morals of the people. We have seen this in the facility with which an editor of a newspaper can command the services of the mob. A dispute takes place in one of our large cities between two paltry actors—a dispute that, out of respect to ourselves, should have been left to be settled in the green-room—this dispute is dignified into a national affair, and the spirit of the mob invoked by a public journalist to take vengeance on one of the parties! The scene went off, however, without any bloodshed, but it was a complete triumph over the laws by the rabble regiment of the editor.

Nor is the spirit of the mob confined to the pot-house and the lower order of the people. It has found its way into the high places of the land and amongst the elite of the nation. The very Capitol of the country has been made the same wrangling, tumult and disorder. Who has witnessed these things and noted the change which this indicates in the character of our legislators? Where is the respectable bearing, the decorous language, the urbane and gentlemanly deportment, that distinguished the founders of our republic, one toward the other? Gone, gone; and like the pure spirit of patriotism that inspired their actions, all lie buried with them in the tomb. We go into the capitol now only to be reminded of the 'grubs in amber'—we behold the innate vulgarity of the things, and wonder how they got there.

The question then is, are we not already hastening to the end of our destiny? Do not these 'signs of the times' betoken the approach of calamities equally as fearful as any to be apprehended in the most corrupt governments of the earth! Let every good man ask himself these questions; and ponder on the conclusions to which they irresistibly lead. Let him proclaim it from the housetops and instil it into the minds of his children, that obedience to the laws, a vigilant watchfulness over their free and impartial exercise, and a scrupulous regard for the rights of each and every individual, are the only true basis of our national grandeur, the only guarantee for the perpetuity of our incomparable institutions. Let it be our care to excel in the arts of peace and the blessings of domestic tranquillity, and when the historian shall come to give an account of our deeds, let it be his privilege to say.... 'This people more than any other of whom we have record, excelled in their love of order and dutiful obedience to the laws.' A. B.

AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

Wednesday, June 29th.

Sir C. Grey brought up papers connected with Canada, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hume wished to know whether there would be any objection, in addition to those papers, to lay on the table of the House, the address of the Assembly to Sir Francis Head, respecting the Orange Lodges, and his answer, stating that he had no intention to interfere in the matter.

Mr. Roebuck inquired whether Government had received any official copy of the Address reported to have been delivered by Sir Francis Head expressive of his determination to dissolve the present Upper Canada Assembly, in reply to an Address from the electors of Toronto, ending with these remarkable words—'In the name of every regiment of Militia in Upper Canada. I publicly promulgate....let them come if they dare!' He also wished to know whether any and what reports had been received from the Canada Commissioners, and whether they would also be laid on the table?

Sir G. Grey said, that no additional reports had been received from the Canada Commissioners; and with regard to the document stated to be the answer by Sir F. Head to an address from the electors of Toronto, Government had received no official information. They only knew of it through the columns of the public newspapers.

pers. He had the same answer to give to the question of the Hon. Member for Middlesex; Government had received no copy of an answer to an address refusing to interfere on the subject of Orange Lodges and he had no reason to believe that such an answer had ever been given.

Mr. Hume said he had seen a printed copy of the Address, and it certainly appeared strange that Government should be the last to receive it.

The King of France had been urged, since the attempt of Alibeu, to establish a body guard; but would not listen to it, saying that bayonets had not been wanting, and that he would rather expose his life than submit to such servitude. His Majesty had addressed the following letter to the Archbishops and Bishops of France.

REVEREND SIRS,—A new attempt has just threatened my life. Providence has just preserved it. My gratitude is raised towards him who who has covered with his powerful hand a life entirely devoted to the welfare of France. I have the firm conviction that his preserving protection will aid in maintaining in my country, peace and respect for religion, order and law. My intention is that a solemn *Te Deum* and thanksgiving should be celebrated in all the churches of your diocese.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Paris, June 27, 1836.

Paris, June 28.—We learn that, after their return to Neuilly, on Sunday, the King, Queen and Royal Family, went to the Parish church, and were present at a *Te Deum* performed, in thanksgiving, for the preservation of his Majesty's life. The church and all the avenues to it, were crowded. Detachments from the National Guards of Neuilly, Pateaux and Courbevoie, attended spontaneously; the passage from the door to the altar was formed by a company of the grenadiers. The *Domine salvum fac Regem* was joined by the whole congregation with such fervour, that the eyes of the whole Royal Family were bathed in tears, and even some of the oldest veteran officers were affected.

The public bodies continue to call upon and congratulate the King upon his providential escape. France, is now indignant, but not alarmed. It has been decided that the celebration of the fetes of July, will not take place this year, as was intended.

The President of the Council gives himself up wholly to the affair of Alibeu. Confidential agents have been sent off to Lyons and Nimes to obtain information as to his connexions in those towns.

When Alibeu was taken into his cell at the Conciergerie, he amused himself with reading the inscriptions Fieschi had scratched on the wall during his detention there, and which have been suffered to remain on account of their moral tendency. Alibeu soon began to smile, and said—'How silly this man made himself! Yet he and I shall go down to posterity. You will find, however, I shall conduct myself very differently from him; for he was a great babler, and fancied he produced a great effect by his oily words and affections.' When conversing with his town folks, M. and Mme. Mercier, though he declared that he had no accomplices, and that he dared not confide his project to any one on account of the egotism of the age, he asserted that there were at least 20,000 persons in France who were as determined as himself.

The straight waistcoat put upon the assassin on his arrival at the Conciergerie has been taken off since he has been placed under the surveillance of eight persons, four of whom in turns are constantly with him by night and by day. These keepers have no communication with any persons without, nor even with any in the prison.

Frey, a person with whom Alibeu lodged at one period, in the Rue Bourbon Villeneuve, has been arrested at Bourdeaux. The police had found in his lodgings, in the Rue Bourbon Villeneuve, letters that had been sent to him by Alibeu.

It has been remarked that there is a singular coincidence between the attempt made by Alibeu and the conspiracy of Neuilly last year. On that occasion, as on Saturday, the King was to have been attacked with fire-arms in his carriage, on the twenty fifth of June, 1835, between five and six, as he was going from Paris to Neuilly.

The Chamber of Deputies has not been summoned in consequence of the attempt of Saturday, from which it was evident there is no intention of bringing forward any new repressive laws. Several of the Ministers are even said to have told their friends that the existing laws are sufficient, and no extraordinary measures are required. It is believed that the Parliamentary Session will not be closed till after the trial of Alibeu.

Numerous arrests, the number of which amounts to nearly eighty, were effected yesterday morning, in consequence of an order issued by the Prefect of Police, on account of participation in unauthorised societies. The greater part of the persons arrested are young men, belonging mostly to the working classes, and inhabiting chiefly the fifth and twelfth arrondissements.

It appears that the prisoner's name is Louis Alibeu; that he is a native of Nimes; that his parents are poor but honest; that they had kept an inn of the humblest class; and that they now live in Perpignan. Alibeu is 26 years old, having been born in the month of May, 1810. He formerly served as a soldier in the 15th regiment Light Infantry, but was dismissed in consequence of a duel.

Paris, July 1.—At a preliminary meeting, held on Wednesday, Admiral Sir Sydney Smith being unanimously called to the chair, a resolution was agreed to, that a general meeting of the British and American residents in Paris and its vicinity, to be held to-morrow (Saturday,) at three o'clock, in Mustard's Great Concert-room, No. 359, Rue St. Honore for the purpose of agreeing to and signing a Congratulatory Address, to be presented to His Majesty, Louis Philippe, on his late providential escape.

Abridged from the Limerick Star.

WRECK OF THE FRANCIS SPAIGHT. (Related by one of the Crew.)

The Spaight, of 345 tons, laden with timber, sailed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the 24th November 1835 bound for Limerick. The crew amounted to fourteen men with the captain and mate; they had good weather for a few days, but afterwards blew so hard, that they were obliged to drive before the wind. At three in the morning of Dec. 3d, the vessel, through the carelessness of the helmsman, suddenly broached to and in less than an hour she lay on her beam ends, the greater part of the crew saving themselves by clinging to the rigging. Patrick Cusack and Pat. Behane were drowned in the fore castle, and Griffith, the mate, in the after cabin. The captain and Mulville got to the fore and main masts and cut them away; the mizen top mast went with them over the side and the ship immediately righted. As soon as she righted, she settled down in the sea, and there was scarcely any of her to be seen except the poop and the bulwarks. No situation could be more miserable than that of the unfortunate crew, standing ankle deep on the wreck, in a winter's night and clinging to whatever object was nearest, as sea after sea rolled successively over them. On the dawn they discovered that their provisions had been washed overboard, and they had no means of coming at fresh water. The gale continued unabated, and for safety and shelter they gathered into the cabin under the poop. Even here, she was so deep with water that a dry plank could not be found, and their only rest was by standing close together. At ten in the forenoon a vessel was descried to the westward, but she stood far away beyond the reach of signal, and was soon out of sight. There were 13 hands alive, and not one had tasted a morsel of food since the wreck; and they had only three bottles of wine; this was served out in wine glasses at long intervals. There were some occasional rain, which they were not prepared at first for saving; but on the fourth or fifth day they got a cistern under the mizen-mast where it was filled in two days. The periods in which little or no rain fell were, however, often long, so that they stinted themselves to the smallest possible allowance. In seven days after the appearance of the first vessel another was seen only four miles north. An ensign was hoisted, but she bore away like the former, and was soon lost to their view. Despair was now in every countenance. How they lived through the succeeding five days it would be hard to tell; some few endeavoured to eat the horn buttons of their jackets, the only substitute for nutriment which occurred to them. There was no means of taking fish, and although birds were sometimes seen flying past they had no means of bringing them down. Horrible as this situation was, it was made yet worse by the conduct of the crew towards one another. As their sufferings increased they became cross and selfish—the strong securing a place on the cabin floor and pushing aside the weak to shift for themselves in the wet and cold. There was a boy named O'Brien especially, who seemed to have no friend on board, and endured every sort of cruelty and abuse. Most of the men had got sore legs from standing in the salt water and were peevish and apprehensive of being hurt; as soon as O'Brien came near them in search of a dry berth, he was kicked away, for which he retaliated in curses.

On the 19th December, the 16th day since the wreck, the Captain said they were now such a length of time without subsistence, that it was beyond human nature to endure it any longer, and that the only question for them to consider was whether one or all should die; his opinion was that one should suffer for the rest, and that lots should be drawn between the four boys, as they could not be considered as great a loss to their friends as those who had wives and children depending on them. None objected to this except the boys, who cried out against the injustice of such a proceeding. O'Brien, in particular, protested against it; and some mutterings were heard amongst the men that led the latter to apprehend that they might proceed in a more summary way. Friendless and forlorn as he was, they were well calculated to terrify the boy into acquiescence, and he at length submitted. Mulville now prepared some sticks of different lengths for the lots. A bandage was tied over O'Brien's eyes, and he knelt down resting his face on Mulville's knees. The latter had the sticks in his hand, and was to hold them up one by one demanding whose lot it was. O'Brien was to call out a name, and whatever person he named for the shortest stick was to die. Mulville held up the first stick and demanded who it was for? The answer was, 'for little Johnny Sheehan,' and the lot was laid aside. The next stick was held up, and the demand was repeated, 'on whom is this to fall?' O'Brien's reply was, 'on myself,'

upon which Mulville said, that was the death lot—that O'Brien had called it for himself. The poor fellow heard the announcement without uttering a word. The men told him he must prepare for death, and the captain proposed bleeding in the arm. The captain directed the cook, Gorman, to do it, but Gorman strenuously refused; being, however, threatened with death if he continued obstinate, he at last consented.—O'Brien then took off his jacket, and after telling the crew, if any of them ever reached home, to tell his poor mother what had happened to him, bared his arm. The cook cut his veins across with a small knife, but could bring no flow of blood; the boy himself attempted to open the vein at the bend of the elbow, but like the cook he failed in bringing blood. The captain then said, 'This is of no use, 'tis better to put him out of pain by bleeding him in the throat.' At this, O'Brien, for the first time, looked terrified, and begged that they would give him a little time; he said he was cold and weak, but if they would let him lie down and sleep for a little time, he would get warm, and then he would bleed freely. To this wish there were expressions of dissent from the men, and the captain then said, 'twas best at once to lay hold of him, and let the cook cut his throat.' O'Brien, driven to extremity, declared he would not let them; and the first man, he said, who laid hand on him, 'twould be the worse for him; that he'd appear to him another time; that he'd haunt him after death.' There was a general hesitation among them, when a fellow named Harrington seized the boy, and they rushed in upon him—he screamed and struggled violently, addressing himself in particular to Sullivan, a farber man. The poor youth was, however, soon got down, and the cook, after considerable hesitation, cut his throat with a case knife, and the tureen was put under the boy's neck to save the blood.

As soon as the horrid act had been perpetrated, the blood was served to the men. They afterwards laid open the body and separated the limbs; the latter were hung over the stern, while a portion of the former was allotted for immediate use, and almost every one partook of it. This was the evening of the 16th day. They ate again late at night; but the thirst which was before unendurable, now became craving, and they slacked it with salt water. Several were raving and talking wildly through the night, and in the morning the cook was quite mad. His raving continued during the succeeding night, and in the morning, as his end seemed to be approaching, the veins of his neck were cut, and the blood drawn from him. This was the second death. On that night, Bahane was mad, and the boy Burns on the following morning; they were obliged to be tied by the crew, and the latter eventually bled to death by cutting his throat. Bahane died unexpectedly or he would have shared the same fate. Next morning, Mahony distinguished a sail and raised a shout of joy. A ship was clearly discernible, and bearing her course towards them. Signals were hoisted, and when she approached, they held up the hands and feet of O'Brien to excite commiseration. The vessel proved to be the *Angerona*, an American. She put off a boat to their assistance and the survivors of the *Francis Spaight* were safely got on board the American, and were treated with the utmost kindness.

From the Cincinnati Whig.

About nine o'clock on Saturday evening, between four and five thousand people (as is supposed) had assembled round the publication office of the abolition paper, edited by James G. Birney, and printed by A. Pugh, at the northeast corner of Main and Seventh streets. In a few moments the types and printing materials of that establishment were seen dashed out of the windows into the street, amid the cheers of the crowd of people below. In a very short time the windows of the building and every thing in the office, were completely demolished, and strewn about the streets. The printing press was broken to pieces and the largest piece dragged through several of the principal streets, and then thrown into the river. Thus far every thing was done in the most systematic order, & as is believed, was countenanced by a very large number of our most respectable citizens. At this juncture, however, the names of Birney, Donaldson, Colby, &c. (all leading abolitionists,) were shouted by numerous voices, and immediately three or four hundred of the mob rushed to Birney's dwelling. The mob were well provided with tar and feathers. On arriving at Birney's house, the abolition editor was demanded; his son a youth of about sixteen came and assured the multitude that his father was not at home. It was soon satisfactorily ascertained that he had left the city in the stage for Hillsborough several hours previously. The mob then directed their course to the house of one of the Donaldsons, (the other residing in the country,) and demanded him to be delivered up to them. Some ladies came to the door, and pledged their word that Donaldson was not at home, and assured the multitude that no one but ladies were in the house. The mob immediately departed in search of, but did not succeed in finding him. It was afterwards ascertained that he had fled from the house a few minutes before the arrival of the mob, and had escaped through an alley or retired street to some unknown place.

The cry of 'Church Alley' was now resounded through the mob. This is a

place where a quantity of black and white men of infamous characters, reside, huddled promiscuously together in five or six small buildings. In a few minutes the inmates of these wretched brothels were turned into the streets, and the windows of the buildings, and every article which the buildings contained destroyed and scattered to the four winds of Heaven.

Here, by the peaceable interference of several citizens, the progress of the mob was arrested, (as was supposed, finally) every body apparently, promising to disperse and go home.

An hour or two afterward, two or three hundred again collected and demolished the windows all the furniture of six or seven small negro houses of bad character on and near the corner of Columbia and Elm streets in the part of the town commonly called the swamp. In the course of this attack a gun was fired from a window of one of the houses, and a young man by the name of Kingsey was severely shot in the hip and leg with large sized pigeon shot. The wound, we believe is not considered very dangerous, though he was perforated with twenty odd shot.

The mob having accomplished all they intended finally dispersed about three o'clock on Sunday morning.

Thus have the abolitionists brought upon our hitherto peaceful city a highly disreputable mob, which every good citizen and supporter of the laws cannot but lament and condemn. These continued scenes of violence and mobism must be arrested, and the laws sustained.

In consequence of a deputation having waited on the Right Honorable Edward Ellice, to know when he would receive an address from the inhabitants of St. Martin, North Georgetown and adjacent districts, he was pleased to appoint Saturday, the 30th ultimo, at Reeve's Hotel. Accordingly exactly at twelve o'clock, Mr. Ellice, accompanied by Mr. Brown, drove up to the door of the Hotel, over which waved a very large and handsome British ensign, and where were already assembled a considerable number of persons, who loudly cheered their seignior. Shortly after, numerous bodies of tenants arrived from every direction, preceded by music and banners, decorated with loyal and appropriate devices. When about six hundred persons had assembled, Mr. Ellice walked into the midst of his tenants, shook every one most affectionately by the hand, and listened with the utmost kindness and attention, to whoever thought fit to speak to him. It was intended that the address should have been presented in the large public room of the hotel, but this was found totally inadequate to contain the assembled multitude. A circle was therefore formed outside, in the midst of which Mr. Ellice placed himself, when John MacDonald Esq. of Chateaugay, leading the deputation, advanced and read the following Address:—

To the Right Honorable EDWARD ELICE, Seignior of Beauharnois, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—We, your censitaires in the Seigneurie of Beauharnois, beg most sincerely and cordially to congratulate your safe arrival amongst us, after the fatigues and dangers of your voyage and journey, and to express our heartfelt wishes for the health, prosperity and happiness of yourself and family.

While we regret that your important duties as a Statesman and a Legislator, prevent you from personally residing amongst us, on this your princely domain we deem you, Sir, and ourselves eminently happy in your selection of a representative, who by a liberal and, in this province, unexampled devotion to the improvement of agriculture, has at once promoted your interests, and given impulse to our prosperity; and who, by a gentlemanly and conciliatory demeanor has deservedly secured the respect and esteem of your censitaires, of every creed and origin. We would at the same time express our perfect satisfaction in the person of R. H. Norval, Esq. We have the honor to be, with dutiful regard, Sir, your most obedient humble servants.

The address, to which was appended not less than five hundred signatures of British and Canadian in equal proportions, was then delivered.

Mr. Ellice, evidently much moved, returned thanks for the present kind and warm expression of their feelings, and alluded with much satisfaction to the gratifying reception he had so generally experienced in all parts of his extensive property. He then, in a speech of some length, and remarkable for the clearness and simplicity of its language and statement, unfolded his views and explained his intentions on every subject interesting to his people, particularly as to the compensation he meant to require for the commutation of their titles, and for the sale of land now held in free and common socage. He stated that for the last seven years, he had not touched any part of the revenue of the seigniorie, but laid out the whole in every description of improvement—and that since his arrival he had directed the building of two additional grist mills, saw mills, carding and fulling mills—that the flourishing & highly cultivated state of the country was the best attestation of the prosperous condition of its inhabitants,—and that having visited almost every European country, he would assert that this part of Lower Canada yielded to none that he had seen—and concluded by recommending a kindly and conciliatory spirit among all classes and denominations. Mr. Ellice was much cheered during the delivery of his speech, as well as at his departure soon after.

During his stay at Beauharnois, Mr. Ellice was indefatigable in his attention to business. He entered the Seigniorie office every morning at seven o'clock, and attended to the application of every individual that presented himself—and visited every part of the country. At the Seigniorie house, there was a dinner party every day to which all persons of respectability were indiscriminately invited. Among the most distinguished were the Right Hon. Sir Charles Grey, Hon. Mr. McGill, Mr. Secretary Elliot, and Mrs. Elliot, Samuel Gerrard, Esq., Count Luckner, Mr. William Ellice, &c. &c. *Montreal Gazette.*

CONSTITUTIONAL FEELING IN THE CO. OF DUNDAS.

Notwithstanding the as yet impenetrable scurf of republicanism in the County of Dundas, it is most gratifying to see that, even there, a choice number of Constitutionalists abide, before whose persevering efforts it must soon disappear. Upwards of One hundred 'Good men and true' dined together at Mr. John Hanes' Hotel, in Mariatown, a few days ago, when the usual patriotic toasts were drank with a something to us peculiar in one of them: 'The Governor in Chief, Lord Gosford, drank in cold water!!' What a pity, in this warm weather, to swim such a Goose in Upper Canada Water! *Hamilton Gazette.*

ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship *Sheffield* at New York we have dates from LONDON to the 8th and LIVERPOOL to the 9th ultimo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A debate took place in the Commons on the 4th of July, when in consideration of the Irish Tithe Bill: the clause then under consideration involved the principle of appropriation. The debate, ended in favour of Ministers by a majority of twenty-six.

The accounts of the revenue for the quarter ending on the 5th of July had been published, and show a very satisfactory state of affairs.

The increase in the customs of £1,162,402 upon the year, and £381,260 upon the quarter; and in the excise of £384,912 for the year, and £813,021 upon the quarter—which gives, in round numbers, an advantage under these two heads over the former year of full two millions. Stamps also had proved more productive by £229,874 upon the year, and £110,096 upon the quarter than the last returns; and the same is to be said of the Post Office, which shows an increase of £69,000 upon the year, and of £34,000 upon the quarter. The assessed taxes have decreased by £196,611, upon a comparison of the two years, but show an improvement upon the quarter of £70,707.

The taxes classed as 'miscellaneous' have increased upon the year the amount of £870, but fallen off for the quarter by £2,815. The increase for the whole year as compared with the last, is £2,045,456, and upon the quarter, £1,366,984. The amount of exchequer bills which will probably be wanted for the service of the current year, is fixed at £6,412,377.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 1st of August.

To a question put by Sir Robert Peel in the Commons, whether it was true that General Evans had published a proclamation stating that all Englishmen found in the service of Don Carlos would be treated as rebels and put to death, Lord Palmerston replied that as the question referred to the acts of an officer in foreign service, he could have no official information upon the subject, but he felt bound to state that he believed an order to the effect stated had been issued.

Sir JOHN HAMMER, on Thursday, the 30th June, moved the following resolution:—

'That it is contrary to the independence a breach of the privileges, and derogatory to the character of the House of Commons, for any of its Members to become the paid advocate in Parliament for the conduct of either public or private affairs of any portion of His Majesty's subjects.'

He supported his resolution in a speech of nearly an hours duration; but was almost inaudible in consequence of the constant talking and interruption of a very impatient house. His main argument was that the paid agent of any body of men could not be relied on to give an independent vote on questions in which his paymasters were interested; and he considered that Mr. Roebuck, by preventing a salary from the Assembly of Lower Canada, had placed himself in that situation.

Mr. Roebuck quoted the judgment of an election Committee who had decided that Mr. Huskisson's acceptance of the office of salaried agent for Ceylon did not incapacitate him from sitting in the House. He also referred to the cases of Mr. Burge, Mr. Marryatt, and Mr. Labouchere who had all been members of the house and at the same time Colonial Agents. The resolution of Sir John Hammer would exclude the Governor of the Bank of England, East India and Bank directors, and even the King's Ministers from Parliament. The only danger that could arise from the practice against which the resolution was aimed, was prevented by the publicity of the fact that such and such persons received pay for certain services. There was law and precedent in favour of the practice; and he should leave it to the House to decide whether there was not common sense also. Mr. Harvey expressed in strong terms his sense of the merciless treatment to

had received, when he was forced by the resolution of the house to give up his business as a Parliamentary agent which was worth £3,000 a year. Though he had no unfriendly feeling to Mr. Roebuck, he wished all parties to be treated alike, and that no difference should be made between his case and that of others, because they had precedents on their side which he wanted. But he had always been the victim of party.

Mr. Scabiet said he would support the motion if he stood alone.

Mr. Labouchere mentioned, that he had declined to act as agent for Canada. He thought that Colonial agents ought not to be in Parliament; but on that point Sir James Mackintosh held a different opinion.

Lord John Russell spoke a few words against the resolution.

It was ultimately rejected by 178 to 67.

Irish Reform Bill—Result of Conference &c.

In the Commons, on the 30th June, after the presentation of many petitions, there was a conference with the Lords. The 'reasons,' having been presented and read to the house.

Lord J. Russell said that as these reasons held out no prospect of any settlement between the Commons and the Lords, as to what ought to be the provisions of the Irish Corporation bill—as the Commons were for retaining, while the Lords were for abolishing the Corporation in Ireland he would not propose that the reasons be taken into consideration. On the contrary, he moved that they be taken into consideration that day three months. His Lordship observed that there were observations in the Lords' reasons, which induced him to cherish a hope that at no distant period—perhaps within a few months—their Lordships would co-operate in the devising of measures for the improvement of local government in Ireland.

Sir R. Peel condemned the proposition now made and thought they ought to take into consideration the Lords' reasons.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Hume, Mr. O'Connell, &c. took part, the motion was carried without any division, by which decision the Commons have terminated the matter for the present session.

Bell's Weekly Messenger makes the following remarks upon this result:—

'Thus, therefore, the collision has terminated for the present, and we think we may add, as regards any peril to the constitutional joints and frame work of our government has terminated altogether. There can exist, indeed, no manner of doubt, that the radical and Democratic party in the state, and all its ramifications in England and Ireland, are disposed to take the part of the ministers, and to denounce the conduct of the Lords as a harsh and violent stoppage of the course of government. But, as was said by Sir Robert Peel, it is equally certain that the very great majority of the property and intelligence of the empire adheres most warmly to the Lords, and will support them in the fearless discharge of their constitutional duty.'

The Duke of Wellington had been thrown from his horse and severely injured, but was recovering.

Steam cruisers are now employed by the British Government for the protection of the revenue.

Foreign.

The trial of Alibeu was expected to commence on the 7th or 8th, the investigation having been resumed, and several more witnesses having been examined. The Moniteur, which continues to publish long lists of congratulatory addresses to Louis Philippe, mentions the delivery of a letter to the same effect from the Swiss Confederacy.

All the Police Commissioners of Paris have been ordered to seize the likeness of Fieschi and his two accomplices, 'it being expedient,' says the Prefect's circular, 'that the portraits of those great offenders be no longer exhibited to the public gaze since the fresh attempt.'

The difficulty between the British Ambassador and the Porte has not yet been settled. The former has referred the whole matter to his Government—meantime he will remain inactive.

Louis Philippe has received a congratulatory letter from the King of England, which was handed to him at a private audience on the 6th, by Lord Granville, the British Minister.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—We gave an account a few days since, of the destruction of the office of the St. Louis Observer, by a mob, in consequence of some strictures contained in that paper, upon a certain charge of judge Lawless to the grand jury of St. Louis. It appears that after this summary breaking up of his establishment the proprietor of the Observer resolved to move his office to Alton in that state. The Republican of the 26th ult. states that the material of the late 'St. Louis Observer' was treated very unceremoniously on its arrival at that place a few days before. As soon as it was discharged from the boat, the press was broken to pieces, and the type scattered on the wharf.

Rail Roads in Cattaraugus.—A facetious Buccaye, Ohioite, says that the system of travel through the Cattaraugus woods is for every passenger to go on foot near the stage to be ready to relieve the vehicle from any accident, on account of the deep holes and ruts in the road. This was

borne quite cheerfully, no alternative being nigh. At last, emboldened by success, the agent insisted that each passenger should carry a rail, to raise the coach out of the mud. Some good natured persons consented—but one man declined. 'Look here!' said he to the agent... 'I have paid for a passage in your stage and I'll go on foot to oblige you, but I won't carry a rail!'

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, AUGUST 23, 1836.

No one can read the article, signed A. B., without being reminded of the utter impracticability of a democratic form of government.

The United States present to European nations the view of the working of an experiment, and are consequently looked to with no small degree of interest. They are favored in possessing the advantages of an extensive amount of unoccupied lands, a fertile soil and a favorable climate. Instead of the population pressing on the means of subsistence, as in the old countries of Europe, there is a scarcity of laborers to perform the works, which are carried on, and food enough and to spare to all who are willing to earn it. Land (and consequently independence,) is within the reach of the poorest citizen; and the government is not only not in debt, but actually puzzled as to the disposal of its increasing wealth.

Here, then, is a nation in the possession of every facility for the establishment and successful carrying on of a republican form of government. Its people might be in the possession of every earthly blessing; but all the advantages of soil, climate and freedom from debt, are lost to them—simply in consequence of that republican government. We are aware that the constitution of the U. S. looks well upon paper; but history from the beginning of the world, would give itself now the lie, did the effects of republicanism in the Union, prove different from what they have been in all other countries, in which republicanism has prevailed. The reckless ambition and the rancorous proscription of party are among the early fruits of republicanism, and comparatively happy would it be for the country were they the only fruits. The spirit of party begets intolerance of opposition which is carried to every sect, political or religious in the nation.

The unqualified domination of the majority over the minority, is in the paper constitution of the U. S., in a considerable degree qualified, if not checked; but such is the inevitable effect of republican institutions on the human mind, that among the people the doctrine is received with unqualified admission and terribly acted upon. It would, therefore, be source of wonder, if riots, fire-raising, plunder and even murder, in its most horrific and harrowing form, should not take place at the sovereign will of the people, that is, of the majority. Still, these crimes, it may be said, might occur and being punished, the government itself be permanent. But if the government itself, confess its inability to punish, and if the judicial tribunals, as in the case of Judge Lawless, declare that crimes perpetrated by a mob should not be punished, the argument against the permanency of the government is unassailable; and if the officers of government of themselves declare the will of the people to be the highest power in the country, as in the case of Amos Kendall, where is the supremacy, which, by the law is vested in the government, but in that will? The law of the land is the nickname for popular will, and liberty that for unbridled license. Such are the blessings of a 'pure democracy.'

The United States must soon be driven to the necessity of keeping up a standing army in order to save the people from themselves. From the standing army will spring a military despot; and from military despotism a limited monarchy. No man can look forward to these changes but with alarm and pain.

There are misguided beings, too, in this province, who would bring upon us all the horrors of republicanism, and that of the most hateful shape—French republicanism—the republicanism of the French revolution. We would offer to such beings the advice to wait the result of the experiment going on across the line; and if it prove successful, we think that they had still better wait until the Frenchmen in France try the experiment again, and after that wait a little to see their success.

It is said that Mr. Ellice brought out

dispatches for the noble Frenchman, the Governor, who has kept them warm in his pocket ever since that gentleman's arrival, and will produce them on the 22d proxo.

How is the Assembly to get out of the scrape? Must it swallow its own words? It has declared that it will not do any farther business with a life Legislative Council; while at the same time every body knows, that, as long as the House of Lords is a house of Lords, no elective Council will be yielded.

The assembly would do well to change their determination not to proceed to business, until the composition of the council be altered—we have heard that several new members are to be added.

DROWNED, at the mouth of Pike River, near the usual crossing place, on Friday the 19th instant, a Canadian, while attempting to ford with his horse and cart. The ferryman who had about 20 feet to draw his float, would not do it until the man had paid his six pence. After offering four pence, all the money he had, and on his being unwilling to receive it, attempted to cross as above stated. This is the fifth man that has, within a few years, been drowned near this place, three of whom were drowned in attempting to ford this small stream. How astonishing that the ferryman should let a stranger risk his life for two pence. This unfortunate individual has left a wife and six children.—*Com.*

A letter received yesterday by the steamer British America, from our Quebec correspondent, states that the Hon. Mr. Felton has been suspended from his office of Commissioner of Crown Lands.—*Mont. Herald.*

Married, At Alburg, on the 15th instant, by Wm. Sowles, Esq. the Hon. David Keet, Esq. to Miss Ann Rember, a lady from England.

At St. Johns Church, Bedford, by the Rev. D. Robertson, Isaac T. Hance, Esq., of Ithaca, State of New York, to Miss Hannah Easter Hungerford, daughter of Allen Hungerford, Esq. Stanbridge.

With the above, we thankfully acknowledge having received from the happy pair as much of the wedding loaf as will feast our friends and ourselves for a week; in return, we offer them our sincere wishes for a prolonged life of happiness.

Public Notice

I hereby given, that the undersigned will petition the Provincial Legislature, at its ensuing session, for an Act authorising them and others to form a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of making a RAIL ROAD from the Province Line at Stanstead to St. Johns, Lower Canada, passing through Stanstead, Hatley, and Bolton, to near Knoulton's Mill, in Stukely, thence through a corner of Bolton, Bromes and Shefford, through Farnham, and the seigniories intervening, in the most direct route to St. Johns, to intersect the Champlain and St. Lawrence Rail Road at St. Johns.

And that they purpose to require as Toll for Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, not exceeding thirty shillings per ton, and for each passenger, not exceeding fifteen shillings.

Asaph Knoulton, Sewel Foster, P. H. Knoulton, C. H. Jones, Jacob Cook, Alonzo Wood, James Ball, Alvin Williams, David Wood, Benjamin Martin, Lee Knoulton, Shepherd Parker, William Taylor, Stephen P. Knoulton, William D. Smith, V2 20tf.

Shefford, August 8, 1836.

Machine Cards.

The subscriber, agent for Mr. S. P. Bent, manufacturer, Middlebury, Vermont, has received examples of the above; orders for which will be taken at low prices & executed with dispatch.

JAMES COURT, Commercial agent.

Montreal, 17th August, 1836. V2 20—12w.

Notice

I hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that whereas Wealthy Scofield my wife has left my bed and board without leave or license, this is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt or debts of her contracting after this date.

SEWELL SCOFIELD.

Sutton, 30th July, 1836. V2 18—3w

To my Husband

In this paper you have advertised me; I now take the liberty to say unto thee, My reason for leaving your board & your bed, I think it more honor to work for my bread.

I think it a thing that is not very moral for man & his wife to live always in quarrel. It is ardent spirits that's caused all the strife, And nail'd up your virtuous to keep from your wife.

When clear from all liquors, there's no better man, But swig a half pint, and please you who can? Now this is a thing I'm ashamed of to speak— You know you've been drunk seven days in a week.

If this did not happen but once in a week, I'd spend my days with you and not a word speak.

But this is a thing that you cannot deny, I will leave it to those that live near by.

My health is quite poor, yet God hath me given, Ambition enough to work for my living; And now, my dear husband, I pray you don't fret,

'Tis not my intention to run you in debt.

WELTHY SCOFIELD.

St. Armand, August 18, 1836. 1w

Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 6th day of July last, two years old dark red, white-faced STEERS and one year old dark red BULL; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

GILBERT H. WORDEN.

Dunham, August 20, 1836. V2 20tf

Wanted

A journeyman Clothier, to whom good encouragement will be given if application is made soon to the undersigned.

JOHN BROWN.

Frelighsburg, Aug. 16th, 1836. V2—19tf

Look at this!!!

A yard of Calico for a pound of Butter. THE subscriber has received fresh from the market, and offers for sale at his Store in Bedford, a great variety of beautiful French Muslins, London Chintz and Prints of different qualities. Also a new and splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Summer wear; all a little cheaper and better style of Goods, than any offered at present to the public.

Groceries of the best qualities. All kinds of country produce will be received in payment for Dry Goods.

PHILIP H. MOORE.

Bedford, August 16th, 1836.

Notice.

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 9th of June last, five SHEEP and two LAMBS. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Sutton, August 16th 1836. V2 19 tf.

NATHANIEL GIBSON.

Just Received.

The subscriber has just received at his store in HIGHGATE, an extensive stock of

Teas, Coffee, Spices, Tobacco, Domestic Cottons, &c. &c.

which he offers to his friends by wholesale, low for cash or credit.

W. W. SMITH.

August 9, 1836.

Notice.

CAME into the Inclosure of the subscriber on the 25th day of July, one pair of red four year old CATTLE; one with hobs on his horns, and one spotted three year old HEIFER, and one two year old black HEIFER; the owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take them away immediately.

CHRISTOPHER DERICK.

Christies Manor, Parish of St. Thomas, 4th August, 1836.

V2. 18—tf.

Department of Crown Lands and Woods and Forests.

QUEBEC, 27th July, 1836.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a sale of licences to cut timber on the Waste, or Ungranted Lands of the Crown, will take place at Quebec, at the Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of AUGUST next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM B. FELTON,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

To be inserted in the several newspapers published in this province until the 25th August.

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that his

New Grist-Mill

is now in successful operation, with two run of stone, and he pledges himself that he shall be able to equal if not surpass any other Mill in the County for flouring, and trusts that for quantity and quality of Meal he shall be able to give ample satisfaction to those who are disposed to call on him.

ELIJAH CHAFFER.

West-Berkshire, August 1st 1836. V2. 17 tf.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

45 barrels very superfine, for sale at Haven's Mills, by the barrel or smaller quantity.

Dunham, July 18, 1836. V2—16—4w.

Strayed,

From the enclosure of the subscriber, a red MARE, with black mane and tail and a star in the forehead. Also, a brown one year old horse COLT. Any person who will give information where they may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.

ZARED PECK.

Sutton, July 11, 1836. V2. 17—tf.

A BLACKSMITH WANTED,

TO carry on a shop in this village. Good encouragement will be given to a steady and industrious workman. Apply to

GALLOWAY FRELIGH.

Bedford, 20th July, 1836. V2—16tf.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A first rate BLACKSMITH will meet with a good encouragement by applying to the undersigned.

JOHN H. CLOW.

Philipsburg, July 23, 1836. V2.—16tf.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber,

500 Bushels of Corn.

A. B. MERRITT.

Missiskoui Bay, July 15th, 1836.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Bailey & Smith, A. P. Smith, & the present firm of Smith & Gilliland, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, without further notice.

SMITH & GILLILAND.

P. S. Unless particular attention is paid to the above notice, those having Notes & Accounts with the undersigned will find them in the hands of a Bailiff for collection.

S. & G.

LaCoe, near the Province line.

July 23, 1836. V2—16tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber requests the public not to purchase any of the stock, farming implements or other property on his farm in Odletown, as Mr. John McAllum has at present foreclosed possession of said farm, &c. while none of the property thereon belongs to him, but to the subscriber.

ARCHIBALD McALLUM.

Odletown, 23 July, 1836.

S M I T H ' S

Cheap Store.

New & Splendid

Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has just received one of the most extensive, splendid and general assortments of

Goods

ever offered for sale in this section of the country. All of which are of the very first quality and latest Fashions. Without particularizing, he solicits most respectfully, a fair examination of his Goods and prices, before purchases are made elsewhere.

Every kind of Farmers' Produce received in payment, for which the highest price will be paid.

W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay, June 28, 1836. V2 12tf.

New Store.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a Store at the old stand of the late Capt. JOHN CHURCH, Jr. in

CHURCHVILLE,

where he will hold himself in readiness to pay every attention to such as may favor him by calling and examining his assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Flour, Hard-Ware, etc. etc.

Which he will sell on as reasonable terms as the same quantity and quality can be purchased for at any store in the country. Will the Public call and examine for themselves.

ANSON KEMP.

Churchville, July 5th, V2. 13tf

NEW GOODS,

And Cheap!!

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of

GOODS,

consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery & Hard Ware;

Including almost every article usually called for in a country store, which will be sold very low for cash and most kinds of country produce.

Please call and examine!

N. ADAMS.

Upper Bedford, 25th June, 1836. V2—12tf

New Goods

IN ST. ALBANS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York, and has now opened at his Store, opposite T. H. Campbell's Tavern in St. Albans, a very large and general assortment of

Goods,

which he offers very low. His Customers and others in Canada, are invited to call and see them. He trusts his assortment and prices are such as will satisfy them that his Goods are good and low.

WILLIAM FARRAR.

St. Albans, June 3, 1836.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for

Veal Calf Skins.

H. M. CHANDLER

Frelighsburg, 17th April, 1836. V2—2tf

Notice.

FOR SALE, one hundred acres of excellent LAND, in the Township of Sutton, being the north half of Lot No. 14, first range. Inquire of

JOHN GIBSON.

Sutton, June 15, 1836. V2. 11tf.

Look Here!!

THE Subscribers will pay Cash for

Veal Skins.

May 21, 1836. L. & A. KEMP.

CASH paid for

Veal Skins

AN APPRENTICE wanted.

PLINY WOODBURY.

St. Armand, April 21st, 1836. V2.3 tf.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Phillipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Clothing and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with elsewhere, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, as the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

DANIEL FORD.

Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2. 11—1y.

POETRY.

A COMMON CASE.

By the side of the sea in a cottage obscure,
There liv'd an old fellow named Charlotte Bon-
cure,

Who was free to all people and good to the poor;
Catching fish was his trade and all people said,
That mischief to nothing but fish he design'd,
To all people else he was candid and kind.
One day as he went to the brink of the lake,
Persuading the fishes their dinner to take,
The last he intended they ever should make;
While his hooks he employed to their sorrow and
Woe

A grunting he heard in the waters below,
And casting his eye to the bottom, for here
We'll suppose that the water was perfectly clear,
He saw on the bed of the liquid profound,
An unfortunate wight who was drowning or
drown'd;

That the man to the surface once more might as-
cend,

He took up his pole with a hook at the end,
And to it he fell, and managed so well
That soon to the margin the carcase was drawn,
When who should it be but his old neighbor John;
Now some how or other, it popped in his head,
That in spite of his drowning the man was not
dead;

He saw with vexation and sorrow, no doubt,
That in lugging him up he had put one eye out.—
To his cottage he took him & there had him bled,
Rubb'd roll'd on a barrel, and then put to bed,
So in less than a week the man was as sound,
Excepting the loss of his eye and the wound,
As if in his life he had never been drown'd;
But when John had begun to travel about,
He was sadly chagrined that his eye was put out,
And forgetting what service his neighbor had
done him,

Went off to a lawyer and clapp'd a writ on him;
Talk'd much of the value of what he had lost,
And that Charlotte should pay all the damage and
cost,

and if with such sentence he would not comply,
He swore he would have his identical eye.
Now the lawyers and judges were all at a stand,
Which way to determine the matter in hand,
Till a half-witted fellow, who chanced to be there,
Undertook to determine this mighty affair,
And said—Can you doubt in a case that's so
plain?

Be guided by me, and you'll not doubt again;
The plea of the plaintiff rests wholly on this,
That in fishing him up he takes it amiss,
And thus in the bungling to ruin John's looks;
And put out his eye with the point of his hooks;
Now, my Lord, Judges, attend my decree,—
Straightway let the plaintiff be thrown in the sea,
And if after reposing a while on the bottom
He get out alone from where Charlotte got him,
Safe, sound, and undamaged, why, then 'tis my
sentence,

That Charlotte be punish'd & bro't to repentance;
But if after gasping and floundering about,
He drown in the water and never get out,
Why, then it is justice, it must be confessed,
That Charlotte be discharged forthwith from ar-
rest.—

John seeing his toast beginning to burn,
And finding his matter had took a wrong turn;
Grown pliant at last, his case he withdrew;
His plea was so bad and his friends were so few,
Sneaked out of the house with a hiss of disgrace,
In dread lest the sentence should quickly take
place.

MEDDLERS.

There is a certain class of people cyp-
eled Meddlers, who seem to have a great
regard for every body's business to the neg-
lect of their own. That is—they are con-
tinually poking their noses right in your
face; prying into your secrets; calculating
on this thing, on that thing; standing at
every nook and corner of the streets, watch-
ing your motions; and if you are so un-
fortunate as to step one inch aside from
their way, which their own wise heads
deem proper, then the whole swarm will
be after you, and you have no possibility
of an escape. For instance—if a man hon-
estly owes his neighbor one and sixpence,
these busybodies are sure to find it all out,
and report goes abroad that he is wonder-
fully in debt, and must fail, there is no
help for him.

Who told you so? says one. Oh, I
heard it down in Mr. Mucklestone's shop-
it's in every body's mouth. They say such
expensive living—so many nicknacks—he
cant stand it.

I pity him, says one. I don't pity him
one mite, says another: he has been strut-
ting about with other folks' money in his
pocket long enough—I'm glad on't.

So am I, says another...guess he'll speak
to common folks now, and his wife too....
They say she feels monstrous big with
her gawgaws and pimicles, and ruffles &
flounces, and silks and starch....Oh me—
pride must have a fall.

In consequence every person to whom
the unlucky debtor owes six cents, is 'wide
awake,' and slap bang comes writ after
writ, until his 'goods, chattels and estate,'
are all eaten up in costs, and his creditors
are but little the better or wiser 'for want
thereof.'

Then again—if a single man, of mere
politeness, walks home from church, or
any other place, with a single lady, then
there is commotion among the meddlers
again. A knot of these mob-capturers
happen to meet. One puts on an air of
great mystery...throwing out a score of
nods, winks and grimaces, and speaking
in a half suppressed tone:—I've heard
wonderful news! Oh, what is it? do tell....
I'm dying to know, says another. Well—
I'll tell you! but you musn't tell on't for
all the world, says the first.

Bless me—I hope you don't think I'll
tell on't. You know I never tell of any
thing, says the second.

Do tell us, says the third, I won't tell
out just as true as I live.

Well—only think how funny! says the
first—Mr. Van Winkle went home with
Miss Van Twinkle last Sunday after meet-
ing.

By Gracious! says another, if that don't
beat all I ever heard on; do tell if it's true!
True, says the news-monger, it's just as
true as I stand here, for I heard Minna
Sweepstake say, that Ichabod Beanpole
told her, that Chreshy Van Whacker said,
that Caleb Teaser told her that, Minuva
Twiggy Giggie told him, that she see it
with her own eyes.

Then away they go, hiltier skiltier from
'pillar to post,' and each tells the news
to another knot of Meddlers with nine fur-
longs additions, and all promise not to tell
on't, and so the story flies off in ten thou-
sand ramifications with the speed of a
whirlwind. The first thing Mr. Vanwin-
kle knows, it is published from 'Dan to
Beersheba,' that he is engaged, positively
engaged to Miss Vantwinkle.

People have a strange itching to meddle
with what does not concern them. It is an
old saying and a true one, 'that people get
a good living by minding their own busi-
ness.' And well would it be for society
if they would put it in force, both by ex-
ample and precept.

Reader, if you have meddled with what
is none of your own business, a word by
way of advice, at parting:—'Do unto oth-
ers as you would that others should do unto
you.'—U. S. Paper.

Horrors of War.—It has been compu-
ted that 210 battles had been fought in
England, from the invasion of Cæsar, to
the close of the Scotch rebellion, in 1745.
In only 40 of these is the slaughter ascer-
tained, but in those 40 battles no less than
580,000 men were sacrificed.

An able writer (Edmund Burke) calcu-
lated that the number of human beings
who have been slain in battle, and who
have perished in a no less miserable man-
ner by the consequence of war, from the
beginning of the world to the commence-
ment of the French Revolution, was at
least seventy times the number of souls
then on the globe; which, at the calcula-
tion of five hundred millions for its popu-
lation, amount to the almost incredible
number of thirty-five thousand millions.
All these have been hurried into the pre-
sence of their Judge, and among them, we
may fear, there were but very few who did
not burn with rage, and reek with their
brother's blood. This heart rending calcu-
lation was made, before the exploits of Na-
poleon deprived Europe of two millions
more of her sons. But this is merely an
outline of war's dismal picture; for who
can delineate the tears, the blood, the bro-
ken hearts, the anguish, and the wailing,
that form the filling up!

We recommend the following very whole-
some admonitions to the serious attention
of our numerous readers.

Pay thou the printer in the day that
thou owest him, that the evil day may be
afar off, lest the good man of the law send
thee thy bill; greeting.

Remember him of the quill, and the
devils around him, and when thou weddest
thy daughter to a man of her choice, send
unto him a bountiful slice of the bridal
loaf.

Borrow not that for which thy neighbor
hath paid, but go and buy for thyself of
him who hath to sell.

Thou shalt not read thy neighbor's pa-
per, nor molest him in the peaceful posses-
sion of it, lest thou stand condemned in the
sight of him who driveth the quill, and
thy character be hawked about by poor
children.—Emigrant and Old Countryman.

NEW ORLEANS.—Terrible Affray.

The steamer Carrollton, arrived on Sun-
day last from Vicksburg, brings intelligence
of a deadly affray which took place there
previous to leaving, between a planter,
Randolph and a Dr. Watts, both citizens
of the place. It originated from an old
grudge said to have existed between the
parties for some time. It appears Dr. W.
met Mr. R. on the morning of the 14th inst.,
when he drew from his breast a pistol which
he fired at Randolph; but missing him, & per-
ceiving that he was unarmed, he ran up to
him, & inflicted several severe blows on his
head with the butt end of the pistol.
Some time after, when Randolph had re-
covered from the blows inflicted on him, he
armed himself with a brace of pistols, and
meeting Watts at the Mansion House,
where they both boarded, followed him and
fired as he entered his own room, when in
the act of seating himself alongside his la-
dy. The ball passed through his right arm;
with the other he made an effort to seize
Randolph, but failing, R. fired a second
pistol at him, the ball from which lodged in
his side. The Doctor's brother, on being
informed of the rencontre, seized a rifle, and
made towards Randolph's apartment, threat-
ening to break open the door and take his
life. The window happened to be open
at the moment, R. fired from it with un-
erring aim, and shot W. through the heart.
Both the Watts were placed on the same
bed, the dead and dying—a sight well cal-
culated to check the uncontrolled and fiery
passions of those around.

Randolph, after the perpetration of the
above, walked deliberately from the room
into the street, amongst a crowd of specta-
tors, with cocked pistols in each hand.
No attempt was made to impede his pro-
gress, and he quietly proceeded to the ferry,
which he crossed, seemingly under no ap-
prehension of arrest.—N. O. Advertiser.

CLEARNESS OF SOUND AT NIGHT.

The greater clearness with which dis-
tinct sounds are heard during the night is an
interesting phenomenon. It was not-
iced by the ancients, and ascribed to the
repose of animated nature. When Hum-
boldt first heard the noise of the cataracts
of the Orinoco, his attention was directed
to this curious fact, and he was of the
opinion that the noise was three times
louder than in the day. As the humming
of the insects was much greater in the night
than in the day, and as the breeze which
might have agitated the leaves of the trees
never rose till after sunset, he was led to
seek for another cause of the phenomenon.
—In hot days, when warm currents of
air ascend from heated ground, and mix
with cold air above of a different densi-
ty, the transparency of the atmosphere
is so much affected that every object seen
through it appears to be in motion, just as
when we look at an object over a fire, or
the flame of a candle. The air, therefore,
during the day, is a mixed medium, in
which sounds are reflected and scattered
in passing through streams of air of differ-
ent densities, as in the experiment of mix-
ing atmospheric air and hydrogen. At
midnight, on the contrary, when the air is
transparent and of uniform density, (as
may be seen by the brilliancy of the stars)
the slightest sound reaches the air without
interruption. M. Chaldni has illustrated
the effect of a mixed medium by an experi-
ment of easy repetition. If we pour spark-
ling champagne into a tall glass till it is
half full, the glass cannot be made to ring
by a stroke on its edge, but admits a dull,
disagreeable, and puffy sound. The effect
continues as long as the effervescence lasts,
and while the wine is filled with air bubbles.
But as the effervescence subsides, the sound
becomes clearer, till at last the glass rings
as usual, when the bubbles have disappear-
ed. By reproducing the effervescence, the
sound is deadened as before.—The same
experiment may be made with efferve-
scent malt liquors; and with still more
effect, by putting a piece of sponge or a
little wool, or tow, into a tumbler of water.
The cause of the result obtained by M.
Chaldni, that the glass, and the liquid con-
tained, in order to give a musical tone,
must vibrate regularly in unison as a sys-
tem, and if any considerable part of a sys-
tem is unsuceptible of regular vibration,
the whole must be so. This experiment
has been employed by Humboldt to illus-
trate and explain the phenomenon of differ-
ent sounds being more distinctly heard
during the night.—Encyclopedia Ameri-
cana.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the
end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d.
will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the
year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months
delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken
in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged
in addition.
No paper discontinued, except at the discretion
of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first
insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.
Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two
shillings and nine pence; every subsequent inser-
tion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first inser-
tion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.
A liberal discount to those who advertise by
the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be
inserted till forbid in writing and charged accord-
ingly.

Communications must be addressed to JAMES
MOIR FERRIS, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Elihu Crockett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Freigh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchillville.
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Bright, Sutton.
William Davis, Stanbridge Ridge.
Maj. Isaac Wiley, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, La Cole.
Levi A. Colt, Potton.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy.
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.
Capt. Daniel Salls, parish of St. George.
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the
Mississipi Standard, will please leave their names
with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or
at the Office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be
made.

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now o-
fers for sale, a general assortment of
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c.

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be
bought at any other establishment in this vicinity.
Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches
executed with neatness and on reasonable terms.
JAMES RUSSELL
St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 13—1y.

TO THE AFFLICTED

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHOLICON,
the only
SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE PILES

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' ex-
perience in extensive private practice, and has
stood without a rival since its introduction to the
public for positively curing this troublesome com-
plaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious
complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fe-
ver and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea,
dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged
state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole
boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of
fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong
adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of
dressings; and if the directions are strictly adher-
ed to, will in no instance require a renewal. It
is also advantageously used in cleansing and heal-
ing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNE'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury
or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably ap-
plied will require one application only!! Price
1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and
respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying
to the following agents, where the medicines may
be purchased—
Happgood, Clarenceville; Beardsley & Goodnow,
Henrysburg; Munson & Co. Philipsburg; Dr. O'-
Neil, Newel, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook &
Foss, Brome; Hodge & Lyman, and George Bent,
Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-rider, Frelighs-
burg, and many other Druggists and Dealers thro'-
out the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Fre-
lighsburg. 1y

FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, re-
spectfully inform the printers of the Upper &
Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that
having established a

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

AT
BURLINGTON, Vt.

they hold themselves ready to execute any work
which a kind public may feel disposed to favor
them with. They hazard nothing in saying that
they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as
can be done at any Foundry, in the United States.
Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on
the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of

CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.

BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short no-
tice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9
cents per pound.

College Street, Burlington Vt. }
January 12 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

All kinds of Job Printing, executed
at this office on the shortest notice. A good
supply of
School certificates, blank deeds, &c.
on hand, and at as low a rate as can be pur-
chased at any other place.
Frelighsburg, February, 1836.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADFLPHIA MIRROR

THE splendid patronage awarded to the
Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the
editors to commence the publication, under the
above title, of a quarto edition of their popular
journal, so long known to be the largest Family
Newspaper in the United States, with a list of
near TWENTY SIX THOUSAND SUB-
SCRIBERS.—The new feature recently in-
troduced of furnishing their readers with new books
with the best of literature of the day, having pro-
ved so eminently successful, the plan will be con-
tinued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings
of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brooks
valuable letters from Europe, have already been
published without interfering with its news and
miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the
largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued
in this country, containing articles in Literature,
Science and Arts; Internal improvement; Ag-
riculture; in short every variety of topics usually
introduced into a public journal. Giving full
accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest
dates.

It is published at the low price of 2 dollars.
For this small sum subscribers get valuable and
entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a
common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 vol-
umes a year, and which is estimated to be read
weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people,
scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine
to Florida, and from the sea board to the Lakes.
The paper has been so long established as to ren-
der it too well known to require an extended
prospectus, the publishers, will do no more than
refer to the two leading daily political papers
of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says—
'The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one
of the best family newspapers in the Union'; 'the
other, the enquirer and Daily Courier, says, 'It
is the largest journal published in Philadelphia,
and one of the very best in the United States'.
The New York Star says we know of nothing
more liberal on the part of the Editors, and no
means more efficacious to draw out the dormant
talents of our country, than their unexampled lib-
erality in offering literary prizes.

The Albany Mercury of March 30th, 1836,
says, 'the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best
Family Newspaper ever published in this or any
other country, and its value is duly appreciated
by the public, if we may judge from its cir-
culation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its
contents are agreeably varied, and each num-
ber contains more really valuable reading matter
than is published in a week in any daily paper in
the Union.—Its mammoth dimensions enable it
enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward &
Clarke of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its col-
umns, in the course of the year, several of the
most interesting new works that issue from the
British press, which cannot fail to give to its
permanent interest, and render it worthy of such
attention. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such
of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers
bound, they have determined on issuing an edi-
tion of the Courier in the Quarto form, which
will render it much more convenient for reading
when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly
enhance its value.'

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will
commence with the publication of the Prize Tale,
to which was awarded the prize of one hundred
dollars, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the
splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pennil
Sketches and other valuable contributions to
American Literature. A large number of songs,
poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for
500 dollars premiums, will also be added to
the succeeding numbers, which will also be en-
riched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of
Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents
have been so justly and extensively appreciated,
both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is
entirely neutral in religious and political matters,
and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of
every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers in-
tend furnishing their patrons with a series of en-
graved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of
the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of
rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, im-
ternal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail-
roads &c., with other interesting and useful infor-
mation. Also forming a complete
Atlas for general use and information, on a large
ly executed, and each distinct map, on a large
quarto sheet at an expense which nothing but the
splendid patronage which for six years past has
been so generously extended to them, could war-
rant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still con-
tinued in its large form at the same price as heret-
ofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto
edition of the Saturday Courier, with its in-
creased attractions, and printed on the best fine white
paper of the same size as the New York Al-
bion, will be put at precisely one half the price
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